

# F 689 – Mecânica Quântica I

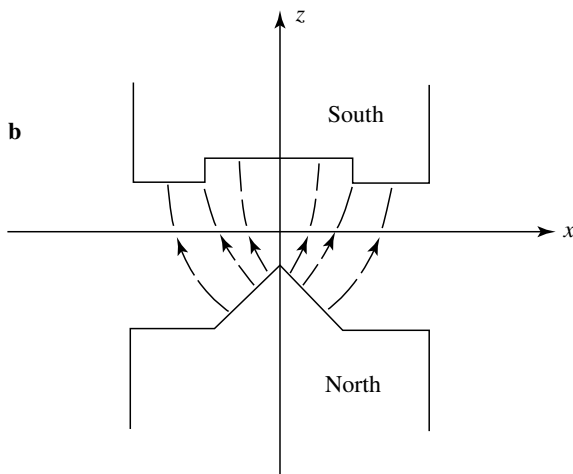
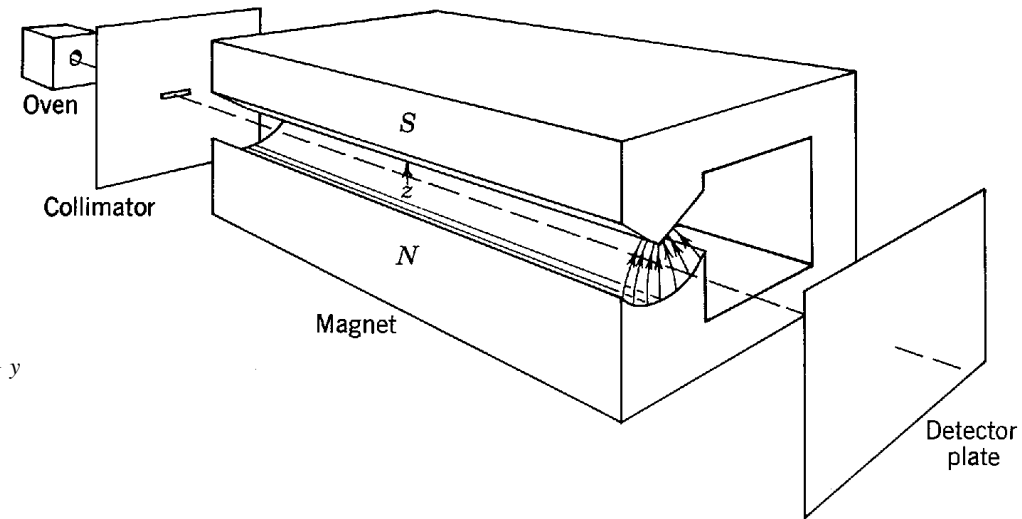
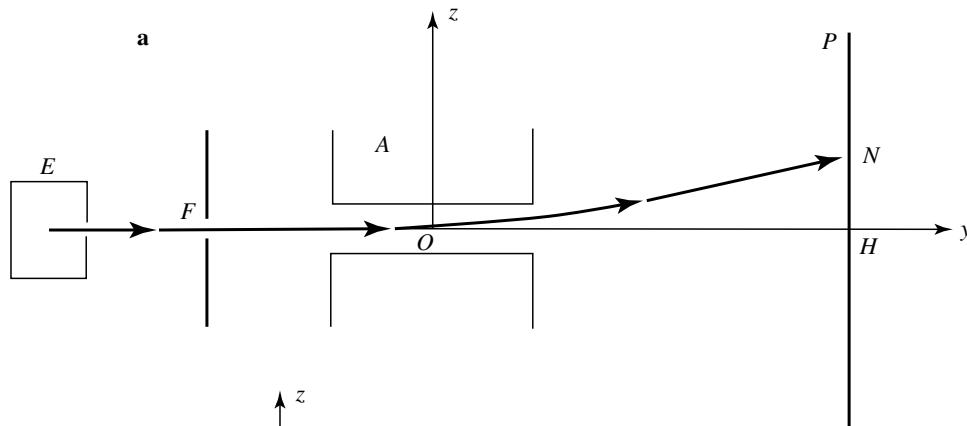
2<sup>o</sup> Semestre de 2022

26/10/2022

Aula 18

# Aula passada

**Aparato experimental de Stern-Gerlach:** um feixe de átomos neutros percorre uma região com campo magnético **não uniforme**.



# Aula passada

Descrição clássica: os átomos de prata têm carga zero, mas um **momento magnético não nulo  $\mathbf{M}$** .

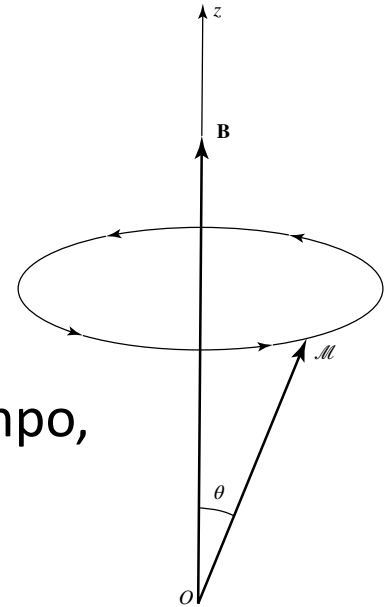
O momento magnético é proporcional ao **momento angular  $\mathbf{L}$** :  $\mathbf{M} = \gamma \mathbf{L}$

Os átomos estão sujeitos a **torques** devido ao campo magnético: precessão de Larmor. **Na média, só sobrevive a componente  $L_z$** .

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \frac{d\mathbf{L}}{dt} = \gamma \mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{L}} = L_z \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Os átomos sofrem uma **força** devido à não homogeneidade do campo, proporcional a  $L_z$ :

$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla (\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \left( \gamma \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right) L_z$$



A deflexão devido à força é proporcional a  $L_z$ : o aparato **mede  $L_z$**

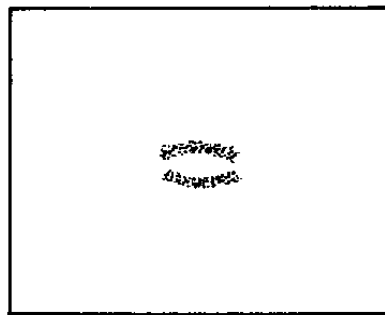
# Aula passada

Classicamente, esperam-se deflexões em um **intervalo contínuo**:

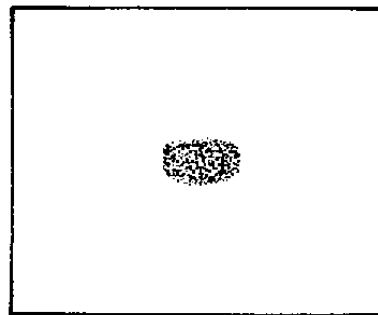
$$L_z \in [-|\mathbf{L}|, |\mathbf{L}|]$$

Ao contrário, observam-se apenas dois valores **discretos** de  $L_z$

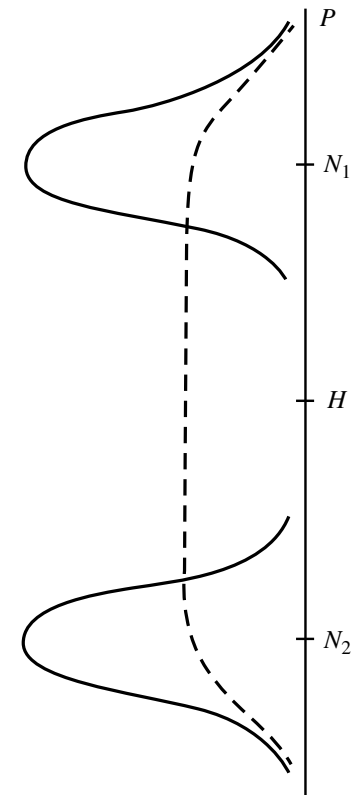
$$L_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \text{ ou } \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



Observed



Classically predicted



# Aula passada

Descrição quântica do **momento angular de spin ½**: espaço  $\mathcal{E}$  de dimensão 2.

Base de  $\mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$      $\langle +|+\rangle = \langle -|-\rangle = 1$ ,  $\langle +|-\rangle = 0$

Fechamento:  $|+\rangle \langle +| + |-\rangle \langle -| = \mathbb{1}$

Observável associado a  $L_z \rightarrow S_z$

$$\begin{aligned} S_z |+\rangle &= \frac{\hbar}{2} |+\rangle \\ S_z |-\rangle &= -\frac{\hbar}{2} |-\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Outras componentes (representação matricial **na base acima**):

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrizes de Pauli:

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Aula passada

Componente genérica do spin numa direção arbitrária  $\mathbf{u}$ :

$$\mathbf{S} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}} \equiv S_u = S_x \sin \theta \cos \phi + S_y \sin \theta \sin \phi + S_z \cos \theta$$

Representação matricial de  $S_u$ :

$$S_u = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & e^{-i\phi} \sin \theta \\ e^{i\phi} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Qualquer projeção de  $\mathbf{S}$  tem **os mesmos auto-valores**:

$$\text{Auto - valores de } S_x, S_y, S_z, S_u \rightarrow \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

# Aula passada

Na Base de  $\mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$ , os auto-vetores das componentes de  $\mathbf{S}$  são:

Para  $S_x$  e  $S_y$ : 
$$|\pm\rangle_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [ |+\rangle \pm |-\rangle ]$$
$$|\pm\rangle_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [ |+\rangle \pm i |-\rangle ]$$

Para  $S_u$  (convenção de fase diferente da do livro):

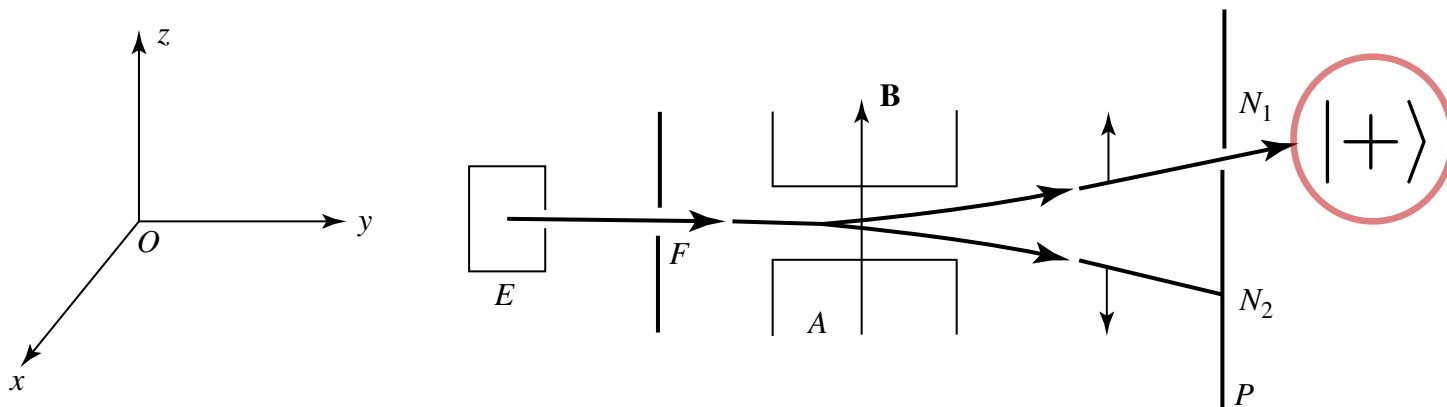
$$|+\rangle_u = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$
$$|-\rangle_u = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

Para  $S_u$  (convenção do livro):

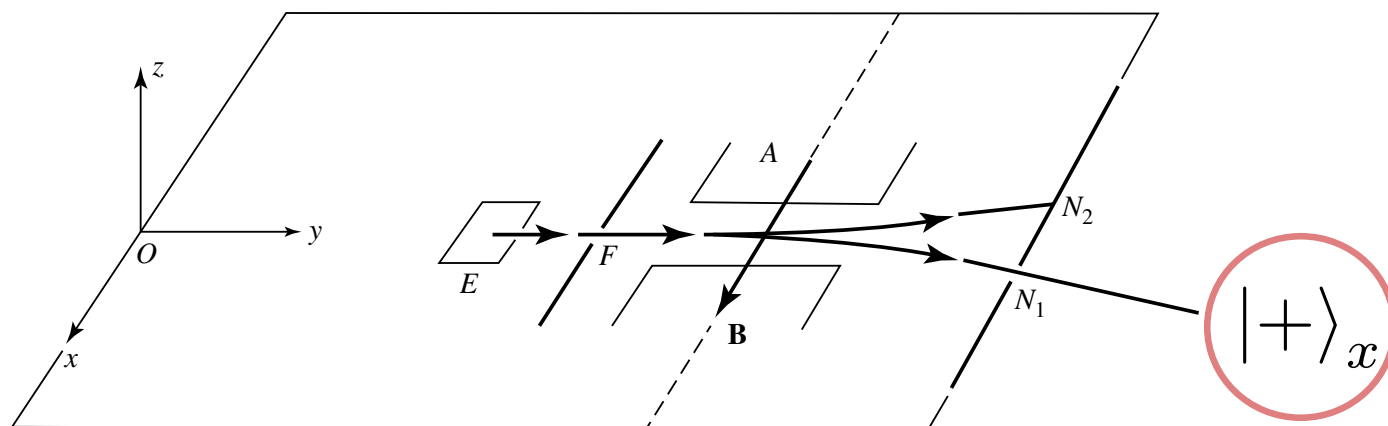
$$e^{i\phi/2} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |+\rangle_u = e^{-i\phi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle \\ |-\rangle_u = -e^{-i\phi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

# Aula passada

Preparação de estados:  $|+\rangle$ ,  $|-\rangle$



Preparação de estados:  $|+\rangle_x$ ,  $|-\rangle_x$



Preparação de estados: girando o aparato apropriadamente  $\rightarrow |+\rangle_u$ ,  $|-\rangle_u$



# Preparação de estados genéricos

UM ESTADO QUALQUER DE  $\mathbb{F}$ :

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |+\rangle + \beta |-\rangle$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

PODE SER ESCRITO COMO  $|+\rangle$   
AJUSTANDO APROPRIADAMENTE  $\theta, \phi$

PROVA:  $|\alpha| = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$  ;  $|\beta| = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{|\beta|}{|\alpha|}$$

$$\alpha = e^{i\lambda_1} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad ; \quad \beta = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\lambda_2}$$

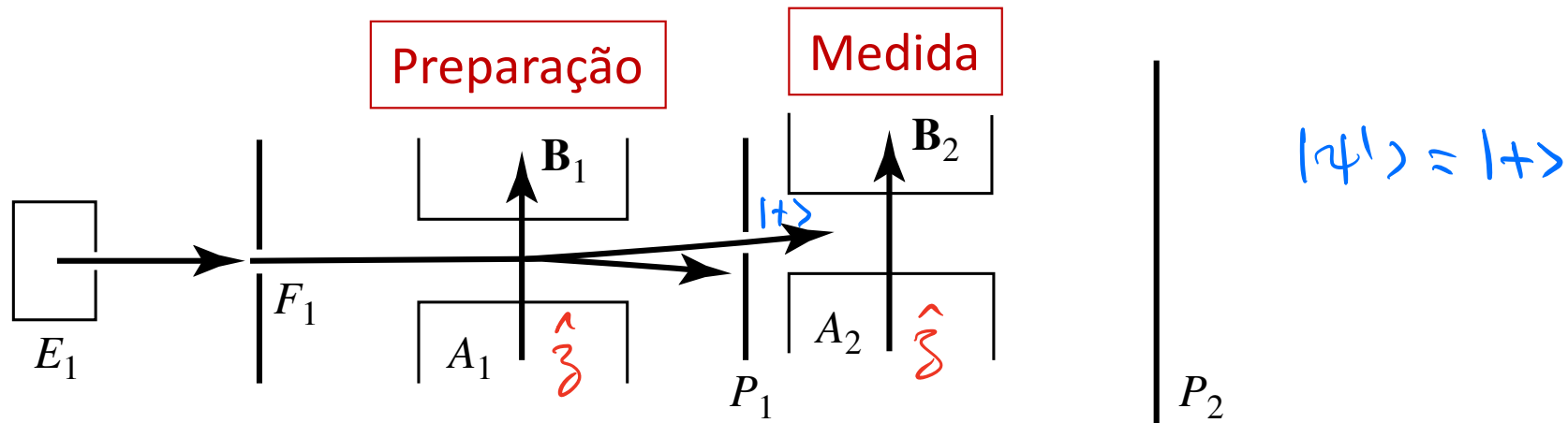
$$\lambda_1 = \mu - \frac{\phi}{2} \quad ; \quad \lambda_2 = \mu + \frac{\phi}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mu = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \quad ; \quad \phi = \lambda_2 - \lambda_1$$

$$|\psi\rangle = e^{i\mu} e^{-i\phi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\mu} e^{+i\phi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

$$= e^{i\mu} \left[ e^{-i\phi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{+i\phi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle \right] = e^{i\mu} |+\rangle_u$$

# Testando os postulados

Experimento 1:



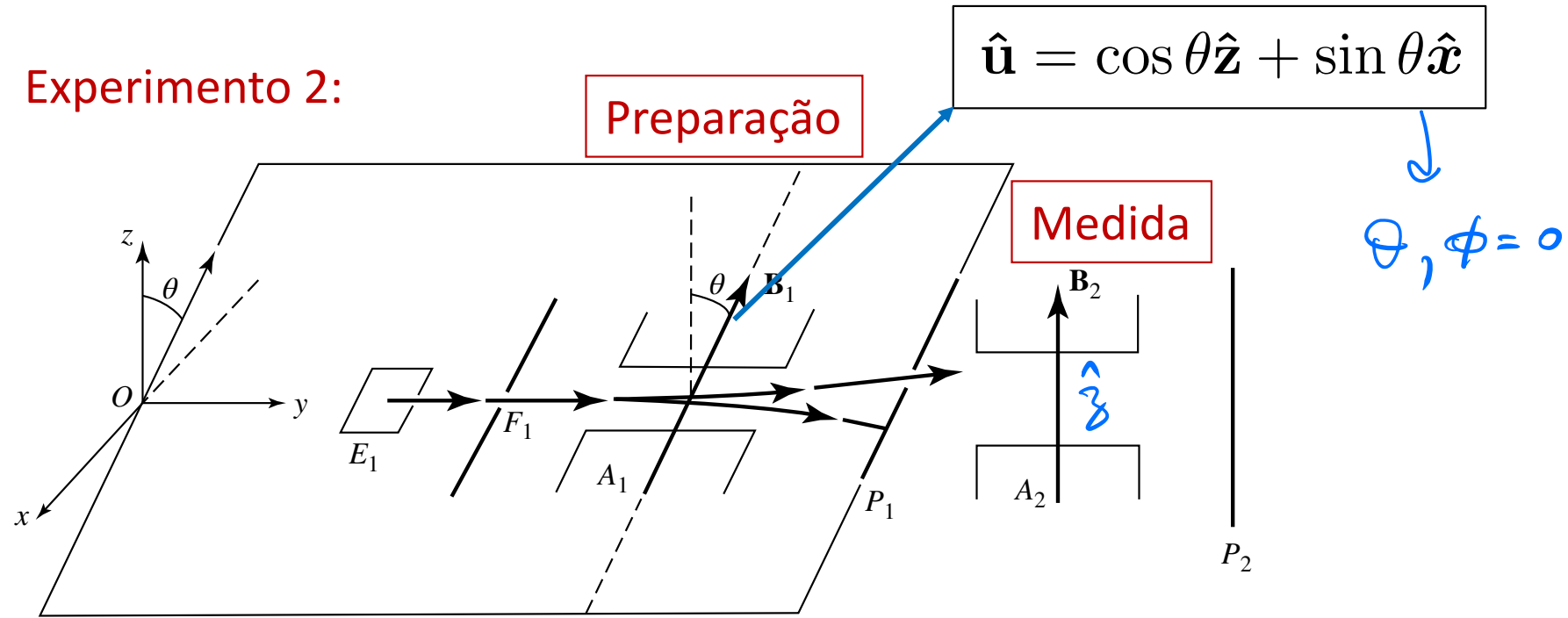
Após o 1º S-G, o sistema é preparado no estado  $|+\rangle$

No 2º S-G, mede-se  $S_y$

$$P(+\frac{\hbar}{2}) = 1 = |\langle + | \psi' \rangle|^2 = |\langle + | + \rangle|^2 = 1$$

$$P(-\frac{\hbar}{2}) = 0 = |\langle - | \psi' \rangle|^2 = |\langle - | + \rangle|^2 = 0$$

Experimento 2:



1º S-G: PREPARA O SISTEMA NO ESTADO:

$$|+\rangle_{\theta} = |+\rangle_u = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

2º S-G:  $S_z$

$$P(+\frac{\hbar}{2}) = |\langle + | + \rangle_u|^2 = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$P(-\frac{\hbar}{2}) = |\langle - | + \rangle_u|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}[z_1^* z_2]$$

Experimento 3: 1º SG PREPARA NO ESTADO:

$$|+\rangle_u = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

o 2º SG MEDE  $S_x$ :

$$P\left(+\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) = \left| \langle + | + \rangle_u \right|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\langle + | + \rangle + \langle - | - \rangle) \left( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle \right) \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \underbrace{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}_{1} + \underbrace{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \phi}_{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$P\left(+\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

$$P\left(-\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

# Valores médios

VALORES MÉDIOS DE  $S_x, S_y, S_z$  EN ESTADOS GNERÍCOS.

1) NO ESTADO  $|+\rangle_\theta = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$  :

$$\langle S_z \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta$$

2) ESTADO GNERÍCO:  $|+\rangle_u = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$

$$\langle S_x \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{4} (1 + \sin \theta \cos \phi) - \frac{\hbar}{4} (1 - \sin \theta \cos \phi)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{4} \sin \theta (2 \cos \phi) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

ALTERNATIVAMENTE: 1)  $\frac{\hbar}{2} \langle S_z \rangle = (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \begin{pmatrix} \hbar/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\hbar/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta$$

**DADO:**  $|+\rangle_u = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$

$$1) \langle + | S_x | + \rangle_u = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$2) \langle + | S_y | + \rangle_u = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$3) \langle + | S_z | + \rangle_u = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\langle + | \vec{S} | + \rangle_u = \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{u}$$

$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{u} =$  VETOR CLÁSSICO  
NA DIREÇÃO  $\hat{u}$   
COM MÓDULO  $\frac{\hbar}{2}$

# Dinâmica em um campo magnético

**Hamiltoniano** (energia de um momento magnético num campo externo):

$$H = -\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{B} = -\gamma \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{B} = -\gamma B_0 S_z \equiv \omega_0 S_z$$

$$\omega_0 = -\gamma B_0 > 0$$

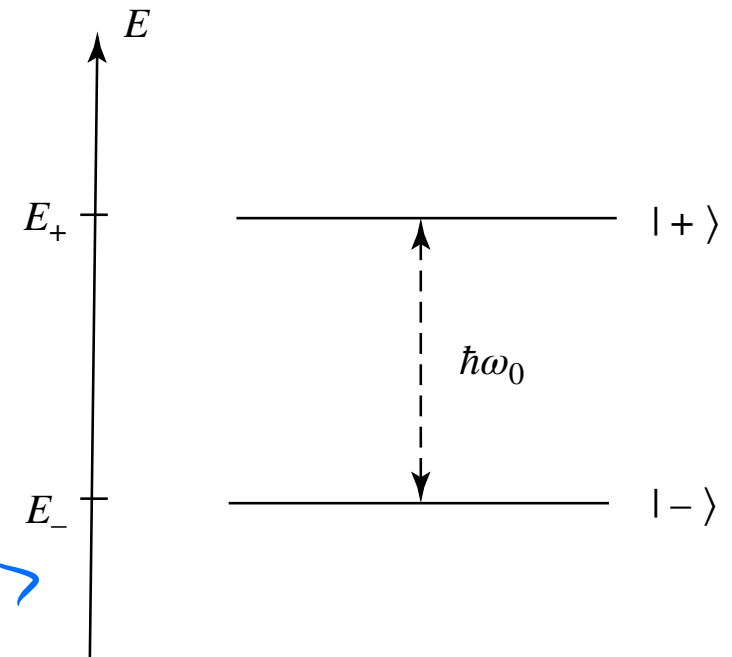
AUTO-VETORES/VALORES DE  $H$ :

$$H|+\rangle = \omega_0 S_z |+\rangle = \frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} |+\rangle \equiv E_+ |+\rangle$$

$$H|-\rangle = \omega_0 S_z |-\rangle = -\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} |-\rangle \equiv E_- |-\rangle$$

FREQUÊNCIA DE BOHR:

$$\nu = \frac{E_+ - E_-}{h} = \frac{\hbar \omega_0}{h} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \equiv \gamma_0$$



SUPONHA O ESTADO INICIAL GENE'ERICO:

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\phi/2} |+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi/2} |-\rangle \equiv |+\rangle_u$$

QUAL E'  $|\psi(t)\rangle$ ?

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\phi/2} e^{-iEt/\hbar} |+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi/2} e^{-iEt/\hbar} |-\rangle$$

$$= \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\phi/2} e^{-i\frac{\omega_0}{2}t} |+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi/2} e^{i\frac{\omega_0}{2}t} |-\rangle$$

$$= \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i(\phi+\omega_0 t)/2} |+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\phi+\omega_0 t)/2} |-\rangle$$

OU SEJA, PARA  $t \neq 0$ , O ESTADO  $|+\rangle_u$  MANTEM A

SUA FORMA COM:  $\theta(t) = \theta$   $\phi(t) = \phi + \omega_0 t$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle S_x \rangle(t) &= \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin\theta \cos(\phi + \omega_0 t) \\ \langle S_y \rangle(t) &= \frac{\hbar}{2} \sin\theta \sin(\phi + \omega_0 t) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{OSCILAM NA ÚNICA FREQUÊNCIA} \\ \text{DE BOHR, JÁ QUE } [S_x, H] \neq 0 \\ [S_y, H] \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\langle S_z \rangle(t) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos\theta \rightarrow \text{CONSTANTE, JÁ QUE } [H, S_z] = 0$$



$$\langle \vec{S} \rangle(t) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{u}(t)$$

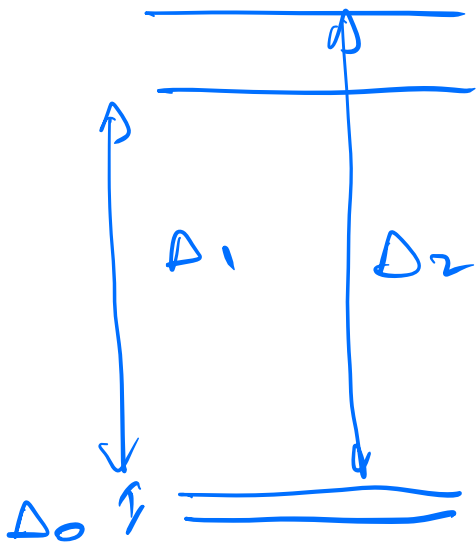
$$\hat{u}(t) = [\sin\theta \cos(\phi + \omega t) \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin(\phi + \omega t) \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}]$$

QUE É A PRECESSÃO DE LARMOR.

ISSO JUSTIFICA A ANÁLISE CLÁSSICA DO S-G  
ATRAVÉS DA QUAL, DESPREZAMOS AS COMPONENTES  
DE  $\vec{L}$  (OU  $\vec{S}$ )  $\perp$  A  $\vec{B}$  APÓS PROMEDIAÇÃO  
TEMPORAL.

# Sistemas de dois níveis

FISICAMENTE, É COMUM QUE A ESTRUTURA DE NÍVEIS DE UM SISTEMA SEJA DO TIPO:



$$\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots \gg \Delta_0$$

DOIS NÍVEIS MUITO PRÓXIMOS, MUITO SEPARADOS DOS OUTROS NÍVEIS

É CONVENIENTE SEPARAR O HAMILTONIANO DO PROBLEMA

EM DUAS PARTES:  $H = H_0 + W$   $\|W\| \ll \|H_0\|$

$$H_0 |\varphi_1\rangle = E_2 |\varphi_2\rangle$$

$$H_0 |\varphi_2\rangle = E_1 |\varphi_1\rangle$$

ESPAÇO GERADO PELA BASE

$$\{|\varphi_1\rangle, |\varphi_2\rangle\} \quad \langle \varphi_i | \varphi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

$$H|\psi_+\rangle = E_+|\psi_+\rangle$$

$$H|\psi_-\rangle = E_-|\psi_-\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_s | H | \psi_{s'} \rangle = \delta_{s,s'}$$

$$s = \pm$$

$$\text{NA BASE } \{|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle\}: H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

NA MESMA BASE:

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{11}, W_{22} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$W_{12} = W_{21}^* \in \mathbb{C}$$

É CLARO QUE:  $|\psi_s\rangle \rightarrow |\varphi_s\rangle$  QUANDO  $W \rightarrow$

NESSA BASE:

$$H = H_0 + W = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 + W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & E_2 + W_{22} \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{E}_1 & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & \tilde{E}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{E}_1 = E_1 + W_{11}; \quad \tilde{E}_2 = E_2 + W_{22}$$

# Rearranjando o Hamiltoniano

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{E}_1 & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & \tilde{E}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tilde{E}_1 - \tilde{E}_2}{2} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & -\frac{\tilde{E}_1 - \tilde{E}_2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & -\Delta \end{pmatrix} = E_m \mathbb{1} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & -\Delta \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

onde:  $E_m = \frac{\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2}{2}$   
 $\Delta = \frac{\tilde{E}_1 - \tilde{E}_2}{2}$

$W_{12} = a + ib$   
 $W_{21} = a - ib$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & -\Delta \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & a + ib \\ a - ib & -\Delta \end{pmatrix} = \Delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + a \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \Delta \sigma_z + a \sigma_x - b \sigma_y
 \end{aligned}$$